PRESIDENT TO WORKINGMEN.

Address Frequently Interrupted by Vociferous Applause.

DISCUSSES MANY TOPICS.

Beginning of Century Sees Country Facing Various Problems - Cuba Part of Our Political System.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 22.-The president began his New England tour today, the first stop being at New Haven and the last of the day at Hartford. In all the towns at which stops were made thousands upon thousands of people turned out and gave him welcome. In New Haven the factories and shops were closed and the city was gally dressed. At all stations the president stood on the rear platform of his car, and bowed repeatedly to the

At Meriden a salute of guns greeted the president and all the bells in town were rung, while 20,000 people lined the streets through which the procession escorting the distinguished visitor passed. The program included sing-ing of 1,000 school children stationed on the lawn in front of the Methodist church and a greeting to the president by the local veterans of the Grand Army in front of the city hall. Just before departing from the city, President Roosevelt addressed the crowd briefly from the rear platform of his car, the Mayflower, thanking the peo ple for the reception tendered him. The president on his arrival at the station here this afternoon was cor-dially welcomed by a committee of representative citizens. He was taken for a drive about the city, occupying a handsome automobile. He was enthusiastically cheered all along the route.

In Pope park, one of the beautiful outlying recreation spots of the city, the president was greeted by 10,000 workingmen, who presented to him a magnificent floral horseshoe inscribed Workingmen's welcome to our presi-lent." Father Sullivan made a few remarks of welcome, in which he com-mended the honesty and sincerity of purpose of the president in all his acts. The president responded, saying:

PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

Father Sullivan, I came here to say some words this evening myself, but nothing that I can say will in any way have the significance that the gift from the wage workers has and the language you have used, Father Sullivan, in con-nection with the meaning it has, and I am sure that Col. Green, Senator Platt simself and all of my other hosts will ardon me for saying that no greeting hat I have received or can receive in connecticut will or can begin to please ne as much as this one that I receive

"Father Sullivan, I should, of course, be wholly unfit for the position I occupy if I did not give my best thought and best purpose to trying to serve the interests of the toilers of America—the man who works with his hands, and, of his head-if I did not try to serve each decent American citizen according to the best of my capacity; and, certainly, my most painstaking effort, my most resolute purpose, shall be given, and, if I may say so, is being given to trying to do anything that can be done to help our people. Perhaps I can do this best by trying to help as well as I can their ests purposes and their best thought and that kind of a representative shall strive to be according to the light

which is given me One thing more, I should like to accept that gift as in some way personal to myself, but I would rather accept it as I know it is meant as a gift from Americans to a man who for the time mbodies American governmental priniples, the principles of square and fair dealing with all men, so that men shall have their rights under the law, that all shall be given a fair and an even chace in the struggle for life as we can best give it.'

thousand men and womer crowded the Collseum here tonight to hear the address of President Roose-velt. At lease two-thirds of the audience were workingmen and their en-thusiasm aroused the keenest interest. Again and again during his speech which was based on an incident of the fternoon, the presentation of a floral orseshoe by the workingmen, the president was interrupted by vociferous applause. Through Senator Platt, the president tendered his thanks to the state for the splendid reception ac corded him, and to Mayor Sullivan he

BACKACHE?

Men and Women Who Suffer Intensely from Pains in the Back Have Kidney Disease and it Should Not be Neglected.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE Cures All Forms of Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood Diseases, and Drives Out Uric Acid Poison,

COMPLETELY CURED. NEW YORK CITY (2411 7th Ave.)-Warner's Safe Cure is certainly worthy of a trial by any man, woman or child who suffers from kidney trou-

ble, lame back or error other internal disorder. I suffered for months with excurciating aches and lameness in the back. My physician helped me but little, but hearing so much le, but hearing so much of the curative powers of Warner's Safe Cure I thought I'd try it. Its effect was marvelous, and I am entirely cured and never felt so well in my life. I heartily recommend Warner's Safe Cure for all troubles of this kind."

JOHN WILSON. WARNER'S SAFE CURE is purely egetable and contains no narcotics o harmful drugs; it is free from sedi-ment and pleasant to take; it does not constipate: it is put up in two regularizes and sold by all druggists. or direct, at 50 CENTS AND \$1.00 A BOT-

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure. Refuse substitutes. There is nonjust as good" as Warner's, Insist of genuine. Substitutes contain ha m-

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

hat WARNER'S SAFE CURE will ab solutely and permanently cure any dis-sased condition of the kidneys. liver or blood that they will sen postpaid, without any cost to you, a arge trial bottle, if you will write Warter Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N and mention having seen this libers ffer in the Deseret News, The genuine ness of this offer is fully quarant ed Write the medical department for addice, medical booklet, diagnosis and so rlysis , which will be sent you free

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made of Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

city of Hartford. Then turning to the audience he said:

ADDRESS AT HARTFORD. "Before beginning the speech that I had intended and still intend to make you tonight. I wish to allude to an to you tonight. I wish to allude to an incident that happened this afternoon which struck me as more important that what I have to say to you. On being driven around your beautiful city I was taken through Cope park and stopped at a platform where I was presented with a great horseshoe of nowers, the gift of the workingmen of Hartford to the president of the United States. I listened to an admirable little address by Father Sullivan. Now in his speech he was kind enough to allude to me personally, but he laid primary stress, as he ought to lay it, upon the fact that it was a gift of welcome of the wage-workers, upon whom ultimately this

government depends, and he coupled the words of greeting with certain sen-tences in which he expressed his be-lief that I would do all I could to show myself a good representative of the wageworkers. Gentlemen, I should be utterly unfit for the position that I oc-cupy if I falled to do all that in me lies to act, as light is given me— to act so as to represent the best thought and purpose of the wageworkers of the United States. COMPLEX PROBLEMS TO MEET.

"Now at the outset of the twentieth century we are facing difficult and complex problems, problems social and economical, which will take the best energies of all of us to solve right and which we can only solve at all if we approach them in a spirit, not merely of common sense but of generous desire to act each for all and all for each; and while there are occasions when through executive action the government which represents the peogovernment which represents the people can do special service to one set of our citizens, yet I think you will agree that in the long run the best way in which to serve any one of our citizens is to serve all alike well; to try to act in a spirit of fairness and justice to all; to give to each man his rights; to safeguard each man his rights, and, so far as in me lies, while I hold my present position, I will be true to that idea of my duty. And so I have finished what I have to say that was suggested by the very touching and pleasing incident of the afternoon reception.

"Now I want to speak to you tonight not on our international problems as a nation, but as some of the external problems which we have had to face during the last four years. The international problems are the most import-ant. Keep your household straight is our first duty, but we have other duties, just exactly as each man who is worth his salt must first of all be a good husband and good father, a good beginner, a man of business, so as to deal with his own home relations, and yet must in addition to that be a good sitizen for the state at large, so a nation must first take care to do well its duties within its own borders, but must not make that fact an excuse for failing to do those of its duties the performance of which lie without its own

AMERICA'S LARGER POSITION.

"The events of the last few years have forced the American republic take a larger position in the world than ever before, and, therefore, more than eyer before to concern itself with ques-tions of policy which affect its inter-ests beyond its own borders. As a people we now have duties and opportuni-ties in the tropic seas and lands south of us, as well as in those of the farthest east. And much depends upon the way in which we meet these duties—the way in which we take advantage of these opportunities.

From the days of Monroe, Clay and the younger Adams we, as a people have always looked with interest upon the West Indies and the isthmus con necting the two Americas, feeling that anything happening in those regions must be of concern to our welfare. There is now ampler reason than ever before for this feeling."

CUBAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the great success achieved in the government of

Porto Rico and continued: "In Cuba the problem was larger, more complicated and more difficult. Here, again, we keep our promise ab After having delivered island from its oppressors, we refused to turn it loose of hand with the certo turn it loose of hand with the cer-tainty that it would sink into chaos and savagery. For over three years we administered it on a plane higher than it had ever reached during the four-centuries since the Spaniards first land-ed upon its shores. We brought moral and physical cleanliness into the gov rnment. We stamped out yellow fever itself an inestimable service both to the Cuban people and to the people of our own southern states. We established a school system. We made life and property secure, so that industry could again begin to thrive. Then, when we had laid deep and broad the oundations upon which civil liberty nd national independence must rest, re turned the island over to the hands of those whom the people had chosen as the founders of the new republic. t is a republic with which our own great republic must ever be closely knit by the ties of common interests and mmon aspirations.

CUBA'S RELATION TO US. "Cuba must always be peculiarly reated to us in international politics. he must in international affairs be, to degree, a part of our political system in return she must have peculiar relaons with us economically. She must e, in a sense, part of our economic system. We expect her to accept a poitical attitude toward us which we a return we must be prepared to put ter in an economic position as regards or tariff system which will give her some measure of the prosperity which seen joy. We cannot, in my judgment, twoid taking this attitude if we are to ersevere in the course which we have ersevere in the course which we are to utilined for ourselves as a nation dur-ing the past four years; and, therefore, believe that it is only a matter of ime-and I trust only a matter of a

eciprocal trade relations with Cuba.

"The isthmian canal represents what is probably to be the greatest engineer ing feat-the greatest feat of the kindof the twentieth century. Before we start upon the construction of the canal certain questions of detail and of our relations with the people owning the soil have to be settled. When this has been done, the first question will come upon choosing the commission which is to supervise the building of the canal. Here, again, we have to deal with an enterprise so vast and so far-reaching in its effects that but one thought is permissible—how to get the very best men in the nation, the men of the highest engineering and business and administrative skill, who will consent to undertake the work. If possible should like to see these men represen different sections and different political parties. But these questions are secget men who, though able to control much greater salaries than the nation is able to pay, nevertheless possess the patriotism and the healthy ambition which will make them willing to put their talents at the government's ser-

IN THE FAR EAST.

So much for what has been done in the occident. In the orient the labor was more difficult. It is rare indeed that a great work, a work supremely worth doing, can be done save at a cost not only of labor and toll, but of much puzzling worry during the time of the performance. The nation that achieves greatness like the individual who achieves greatness, can do so only at the cost of anxiety and bewilderment and heart-wearing effort. Timid peaple-people scant of faith and hope, and good people who are not accustomed to the roughness of the life of effortare almost sure to be disheartened an dismayed by the work and the worry and overmuch east down by the short-comings, actual or seeming, which in real life always accompany the first stages, even of what eventually turn out to be the most brilliant victories. DEALING WITHT PHILIPPINES.

"All this is true of what has heppened during the last four years in the Philippine islands. The Spanish war itself was an easy task, but it left us certain other tasks which were much more difficult. One of these tasks was that of dealing with the Philippines. The easy thing to do-the thing which as pealed not only to lazy and selfish men whose thought did not drive them down to the root of things-was to leave the islands. Had we done this, a period of wild chaos would have super vened, and then some stronger power would have stepped in and seized th islands and have taken up the task which we, in such a case, would have fainched from performing. A less easy but infinitely more absurd course would nave been to leave the islands our-selves and at the same time to assert that we would not permit anyone else to interfere with them. This particu lar course would have compelled all the pessible disadvantages of every other ourse which was advocated. It would have placed us in a humiliating position, because when the actual test carre it would have been quite out of the deed of savagery had occurred in the slands, to stand by and prevent the e-entry of civilization into them, while the mere fact of our having threatened thus to guarantee the local tyranti nd wrongdoers against outside inter ference by ourselves or others would have put a premium upon every species f tpranny and anarchy within the isl-

"Finally, there was the course which as adopted-not an easy course, but ne fraught with danger and difficulty s is generally the case in this world some great feat is to be accor olished as an incident to working on national destiny. We made up ou minds to stay in the islands; to pu down violence; to establish peace an We made up out order, and then to introduce a just and wise civil rule, accompanied by a measure of self-government which should increase as rapidly as the isi onders showed themselves fit for it Well, it was certainly a formidable tesk; but think of the marvelously suc cessful way in which it has been ac-

TRIBUTE TO OUR SOLDIERS. "The first and vitally important feat was the establishment of the supremacy of the American flag, and this had to be done by the effort of those gallant fellow Americans of ours to whom so great a debt is due, the officers and enlisted men of the United States army regulars and valunteers alike. succession of campaigns, carried on hunknown tropic jungles, against an elu sive and treacherous foe vastly out numbering them, under the most adverse conditions of climate, weather and country, our troops complete'y broke the power of the insurgents, smashed their armies and harried the oken robber bands into submission "In its latter stages, the war against our rule sank into mere brigandage, and what our troops had to do was to hunt down the parties of ladrones. was not a task which it was humanely possible to accomplish in a month or a

A Thirst Quencher

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is far superior to lemons as a thirst quencher that really satisfies. It is a wholesome and strengthening Tonic that relieves the lassitude and debilitated condition of the system so common in mid-summer. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Confort's same on every GENCINE parkage

year, but month by month, year by year, with courage and with patient resolution our army did the task which t found ready to hand until the last vestige of organized insurrection was

MAY CHASTISE MOROS.

"I do not refer to the Moros, with whom we have exercised the utmost forbearance, but who may force us to chastise them if they persist in attack-ing our troops. Among the Filipinos proper, however, peace has come. Doubtless here and there sporadic outbreaks of brigandage will occur from time to time, but organized warfare against the American flag has ceased and there is no reason to apprehend its recurrence. Our army in the islands has been reduced until it is not a fourth of what it was at the time the outbreak was at its height.

"Step by step as our army conquered the rule of the military was supplant-ed by the rule of the civil authorities— the soldier was succeeded by the civthe soldier was succeeded by the civilian magistrates. The utmost care has been exercised in choosing the best tyre of Americans for the high civil 12. tions and the actual work of administration has been done so far as possible by native Filipino officials serving under these Americans.

"The success of the effort has been wonderful. Never has this country had a more upright or an abler body of public representatives than Gov. Taft. Vice Gov. Wright and their asso-

Taft, Vice Gov. Wright and their asso-ciates and subordinates in the Philip-pines. It is a very difficult matter to apply the principles of an orderly free government to an oriental people struggling upward out of barbarism and subjection. It is a task requiring infinite firmness, patience, tact, broad-mindedness. All these qualities and countless other necessaries have been found in the civil and military officials who have been sent over to administe

SOME FAILURES INEVITABLE.

"It was of course inevitable that there should be occasional failures, but it is astonishing how few these have been Here and there the civil government which had been established in a given district had to be temporarily drawn because of some outbreak, but at last on the Fourth of July that has just passed—on the one houndred and twenty-sixth anniversary of our independence-it was possible at the same time for me to declare amnesty throughout the islands and definitely to establish civil rule over all of them excepting the country of the Mohammedan Moros, where the conditions were wholly different. Each inhabitant of the Philippines is now guaranteed his civil and religious rights, his rights to life, personal liberty and the pursuit of happiness, subject only to not infringing on the rights of others. It is worth noting that already the Philippine people have received a greater share of self-government, that they have more to say as to how they shall be governed, than is the case with any people in the orient which is under European

"Nor is this all. Congress has with far-seeing wisdom heartily supported all that has been undertaken by the executive. Wise laws for the government of the Philippines have been placed up Iaws provision is made for the intro duction into the Philippines of reprelay necessary to allow for the estab lishment of definite peace, for the taking of a census and the setting the country. In short, we are governing the Filipinos primarily in their interest and for their very great bene-fit. And we have acted in practical fashion, not trying to lay down rules as to what should be done in the remote and uncertain future, but turning our attention to the instant need of things and meeting that need in the fullest and

amplest way.
"It would be hard to say whether we owe most to our military or our civil representatives in the Philippines. The oldiers have shown splendid gallantry n the field and they have done no less idmirable work in preparing the provinces for civil government. The civil authorities have shown the utmost wisdom in doing a very difficult and very important work of vast extent. It would be hard to find in modern times a better example of successful constructive statesmanship.
"Finally, in the Philippines as in Cu-

ba, the instances of wrongdoing among either our civil or military representatives have been astonishingly few and punishment has been meted out with even-handed justice to all offenders.
"Nor should it be forgotten that, while

we have thus acted in the interest of the islanders themselves we have also helped our own people. Our interests are as great in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. The welfare of California, Oregon and Washington is as vital to the nation as the welfare of New England, New York and the South Atlantic

AWAKENING IN THE ORIENT. "The awakening of the orient means very much to all the nations of Christendom, commercially no less than politically-and it would be short-sighted statesmanship on our part to refuse to take the necessary steps for securing a proper share to our people of this commercial future. The possession of the Philippines has helped us, as the securing of the open door in China has helped us. Already the government has taken the necessary steps to provide for the laying of a Pacific cable under conditions which safeguard absolutely the interests of the American public. Our commerce with the east is growing rapidly. Events have abundantly justified alike from the moral and material standpoint all that we have done in the far east as a sequel to our war with

Tonight after his address at the Coliseum the president was the guests of Executive Secy. John T. Robin on Asylum avenue. The president invited Mayor Sullivan to meet him at Mr. Robin's home. The mayor is an ex-clerk, who was elected by the laboring a fact with which the president was familiar, and he expressed a desire to have a personal chat with Mr. Sul-

CABLE CAR ACCIDENT. One Killed and a Large Number injured.

Kansas City, Aug. 22 .- A cable car rowded with passengers got away from the gripman at the top or to steep Ninth street incline at the unic station here at 6 o'clock this evening, and dashing to the bottom at a terrine speed, crashed into a train that had become stalled there. The gripman on the runaway car was killed instantly, and 20 persons were injured, six of

DEAD. W. B. Taylor, gripman. INJURED.

Albert Johnson of the Taco Wash.) News and Ledger, slightly. Tacoma Mrs. Ola Joernda, Kansas Chy, back hurt internally; unconscious William C. Underhill, Kansas City, nternal.

J. T. Merrill, Paola, Kan. Frank Moser, Kansas City, colored, J. E. Hawk, Kansas City, leg broken,

other injuries.
John Shipman, Kansas City.
Alfred Winkler. Kansas City, nose broken, other injuries.
G. H. Warner, Memphis, Tenn., three ribs broken and otherwise injured.
Prof. H. N. Richmond of William Jewell college and Liberty college, human pregnally. Francisco Bishop Powers, a well-

known tenor singes of New York, cut and bruised. The passengers were hurled in every direction and the grip car on the runa-way train and the rear coach of the other train were reduced to a mass of

twisted iron and splinters.

ATTHE NATIONAL WHITE HOUSE A VETERAN USHER USES PE-RU-NA Thirty-six years in the White House is the record of Thomas F. Pendel, an usher, who was appointed November 8,

1864, by President Lincoln. He is the

oldest employe at the White House.

and is the only survivor of the force on duty at the Executive Mansion during the Lincold Administration. He is still hale and hearty as the day he entered the service, although he is

seventy-six years of age.

Although this interesting old gentleman has found small need of medicine during his life, he has tested the virtues of the world famous catarrh remedy Peruna. In a recent letter he says:

"I can conscientiously recommend Peruna to anyone suffering from stomach trouble in any form, especially in catarrhal trouble of the stomach." THOS. F. PENDEL.

Every human organ is subject to catarrh so Dr. Hartman says in a recent lecture at The Hartman Sanitarium. No partor organ of the human body issecure tion; cafrom catarrh. Catarrh goes everywhere, liver, billiousstops nowhere. It spreads and spreads and, if not the duodenum, wast-

Below is given a list of the organs Bright's disease; catarrh of the bladder, is now being sent free by The Peruna most commonly affected by catarrh, smarting and scalding; catarrh of the Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio. with the most prominent symptoms pelvic organs, urinary and female difficaused by it.

the larynx, hoarseness; catarrh of the disease from the system and removes bronchial tubes, cough and soreness; the disease.

catarrh ofthe lungs. THOMAS F. PENDEL WHITE HOUSE USHER ness; catarrh of FOR 36 YEARS. cured, pervades the whole body. It ing; catarrh of the never stops when once it gets started, small intestines, diarrhea; catarrh of the kidneys,

culties. Catarrh of the head and frontal sinus, Peruna cures catarrh wherever loeyes; catarrh of the nose, discharges and does not depend upon local applicaand scabs; catarrh of the throat, hawk- tions for a cure. Peruna cures permaing and painful swallowing; catarrh of nently. It gradually eliminates the

stomach, dyspepsia; catarrh of the the symptoms by removing the cause of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

symptoms should take a thorough course of Peruna. Dr. Hartman's latest book, on chronic catarrh is a 64-page book in-

structively illustrated. It If you do not derive prompt and satis-

factory results from the use of Peruna, headache; catarrh of the eyes, watery cated. Peruna is a systemic medicine, full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable ad-

Address Dr. Hartman, President of

Far Greater Than Those of Wildest Regions of Western United States.

Victor Evandale So Declared in a Parisian Cafe-Soon After He

New York, Aug. 23 .- Quoting the Francais, the evening edition of the Matin, the Paris correspondent of the World cables the following story:

"Victor Evandale, an American about 40 years old, declared at a cafe table that he had lived for ten years in the wildest regions of western United States and never carried a weapon and was never afraid. Several Frenchmen who were present told him that Paris was more dangerous.

"They asserted that he could not go from Grenelle to Montrouge, for example, after 10 o'clock at night, without being killed unless he wore laborer's

"Evandale left the cafe after a time without reverting to the conversation about dangerous localities.

'Next morning his companions of the night before were horror stricken to read of the discovery of Evandale's body in the glacis of the fortifications near the Maison Blanche. It is supposed he must have actually attempted to walk from Grenelle to Montrouge immediately after leaving his friends. "Evidently he was attacked from hind. Tight around his neck was found a thin leather thong which had been used to strangle him. His pockets were rifled, his shoes and coat removed Inquiry by the World correspondent tends to show that Evandale was an Englishman instead of an American, but had lived in Texas.

Negro Shoots His White Wife.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.-Go rge Smith, colored, shot and killed his white wife this afternoon in a lodging house at the corner of Second and Court streets. Smith, it is said, was jealous on account of the attentions paid his wife by a white man. After the shoot ing he came downstairs into a salo telling the bartender that he had killed his wife and intended to commit suicide, Smith then started down the street and ran into the arms of an officer, who took

COLORADO SOCIALISTS. Edward Boyce Will be Their Candidate for Governor.

Denver, Aug. 22.-Edward Boyce, former president of the Western Federa-tion of Miners, will be the candidate of the Socialist party for governor of Colorado. The state convention, which was held at Colorado Springs on July 4. nominated a full state ticket, including Edward Boyce of Denver, C. J. Provost of Victor and B. E. Morris of Denver. Under the rules of the party nominations were referred to the various local organizations of the party for a vote. The count of the votes has not been completed, but has proceeded far enough to show that Boyce has been chosen as head of the ticket.

ROBINSON'S MURDERER. Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.-Frank Woods was convicted today of murder in the first degree for killing Policeman Eugene Robinson the morning of the 20th of January. The trial was concluded last evening, and this morning Superior Judge Cook read a long charge to the jury. In his charge he explained fully the nature and elements of mur-der in the first degree. The jury re-tired and, after deliberation, returned their virdict of guilty of murder in the

first degree.

The chief witness against Woods was William J. Henderson, one of the gang who participated with Woods in the murder. Henderson testified that the gang had been to Cypress Lawn cemetery to rob the safe of the cemetery

THE PERILS OF PARIS LIFE officers. They had found the office guarded, and on their return they encountered Robinson, whom Woods There were six in the gang, Woods, Kaufman, alias "St. Louis Fat;" Hen-

derson, John Courtney, alias "Leadville Jimmy," who is wanted for murder: a negro, known as "Yellow," and Kid Goucher, All except Goucher have been captured. Kaufman will be tried next.
The jury was out one hour and 35 minutes. Four ballots were taken. The first gave penalty and four against it. The second gave ten for the death penalty, and the third was unanimous in favor of

When Kaufman, in his cell at the city prison, was informed that Woods had been convicted of murderin the first dedespair.

SITUATION IN MINDANAO. Chaffee Regards it as Uncertain but Not Critical.

Manila, Aug. 22.—Gen. Chaffee re-turned to Manila from his tour of the southern islands. He has not taken decisive action against the Moros of the island of Mindanao. He regards the situation there as uncertain, but

not critical.

Gen. Chaffee still hopes that moral suasion may avert a conflict between the Moros and Americans, and he has directed Capt. John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth infantry, commander of the American column at Lake Lanao, to en communication with the sultan of Bacolod and ascertain the reason for the repeated attacks by Moros upon the Americans, when the latter were not on the offensive. He will await a reply from the sultan before taking urther steps in the matter.
At Ibgai Gen, Chaffee conferred with

number of Moro chiefs in the Lake Lanao district. They were quite friendly and the leading chief agreed to visit Capt. Pershing.

Old Time Filibusters.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—Carlos Overend, a planter and merchant of Corinto, Nicaragua, has arrived here from Cen tral America. He brings the news that about July 25, a party of political con-servatives of Nicaragua, aided by a few lombian insurgents, landed at Bluefields in a small schooner and attacked the town in old time filibustering fashion. The assaulting party numberd hardly more than a hundred men, and most of them were promptly captured by the government troops and placed in jail. The others escaped in their schooner, Overeil says the reason for the attack by such a small party is not known in Nicaragua. While death wight legally he inflicted upon the inmight legally be inflicted upon the invaders. Overrend is of the opinion that they will not be treated so harshly.

Except for the incident at Bluefields, the political situation in Nicaragua is reported to be very quiet.

Wild Reports About Schwab. New York, Aug. 23,-Speaking of reports cabled from America that Mr.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Proper Food Will Prevent It When the bowels go wrong in adults

or children, quit all food but Gra-Nuts and a little cream or milk. The experience of one woman will be read with interest by many mothers who pass anxious days over little ones and become alarmed because the food does not agree with baby and he daily Mrs. W. H. Mennens of Little Falls.

writes. "I want to tell you the good Grape-Nuts Food has done for my baoy boy. When he was 10 months old he was taken with summer com-plairt, and I could not find any preared food that agreed with him. I was iving him doctor's medicine all the time, but he continued to lose in weight until he only weighed 15 pounds, having weighed 22 pounds before he was taken sick. Finally the doctor told me that unless I could get some real nourishing food for him he could not live many days and he advised me to get Grape-Nuts Food which I did, and in five days he gained 4 ounces and in five weeks he weighed just 20 pounds. If any mother reading this letter wants to write to me personally I will gladly answer and tell her the full particulars regarding baby's sickness and the good Grape-Nuts did for him." tion of the American, British and Belgian steel and iron interests, the Tribune's London representative says the reports excite amusement among the leaders of that industry here. Strenu-ous efforts have been made to form a British combination during the last eight months, but without success. There is no practical method of securing the valuation of either plant good will when the machinery is behind the times, yet it is appraised by the owners high above its dividend earning capacity. There is no longer any talk of combining the great British fron and steel works into an anti-Morgan trust,

Dead of a Strange Disease.

New York, Aug. 23 .- Rudolph Fliedner of New Brunswick, N. J., is dead, after a lingering illness from a rare disease of the skin, known to scientists as pemhigus vulgarus. No other case of the disease has ever been known in the United States, it is asserted. Fliedner's skin became as if scalded, and his nurses had to swathe his entire body in

Mr. Fliedner was first taken ill in May. Specialists were called who studied the case with great interest, but could do nothing to rlieve him and he died from exhaustion. He was 44 years old and starting as a factory labore had built up a large business,

Ship Officers Organize.

San Francisco, Aug. 23 .- Over 40 oficers of the merchant marine have taken the first steps towards the organization of an association of masters and mates of sailing vessels. Capt. Albert Anderson was elected Capt.-President of the new society; A. McNevin, secre-tary and treasurer and the following committee appointed to draw up and submit a constitution and by-laws: J. J. Parker, J. Hughes, M. Mattison, R. H. Dearborn and E. F. Gillespie,

Plot Against the Sultan.

Vienna, Aug. 22.— A newspaper published in Bucharest, Roumania, alleges it has learned that M. Sarafoff, exader of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, has organized a committee, sassination of the sultan of turkey. Shot His Boy for a Burglar.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—At Carlinville, Ill., last night, Rev. Henry Turner, paster of the colored Baptist church,

whom he mistook for a burglar. The ather, who was heartbroken over affair, was arrested, but today the coroner's jury discharged him. Bryan Will Stump Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.-William J.

Bryan spent a few hours in Omaha to-day and called at the local Democratic adquarters. He said he would make out a few speeches outside of Nebrasn, and that he would devote the entire

Stewart Brice Likes Idaho. Boise, Ida., Aug. 22,-Stewart M.

Brice, son of the late Senator Calvin S, Brice, who made a somewhat sensa-tional advent into Idaho two months ago, is again here, having just returned om Thunder Mountain. of the mountains as a delegate to the Democratic state convention. Mr. Brice is pleased with Idaho and intends to make this state his home.

Five Little Children Drowned.

London, Aug. 22 .- A harrowing holfday tragedy occurred today at Filey, a watering place near Scarborough. Five children who were playing on the sands were cut off by the inflowing tide and drowned before their mothers, who were sitting on the beach, had noticed the danger which threatened them. The mothers of the children and others made heroic attempts at rescue,

but failed. Give Agnes Rose Lane an enthust-astic reception next Wednesday after-noon at Salt Lake Theatre.

Great Bargains for 10 days. Walk-Over Shoe store, 259 Main .

Prices for "Corianton" matinee 25 cents to \$1.00 is right.

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